

BookletChart™

Approaches to Blue Hill Bay

NOAA Chart 13313

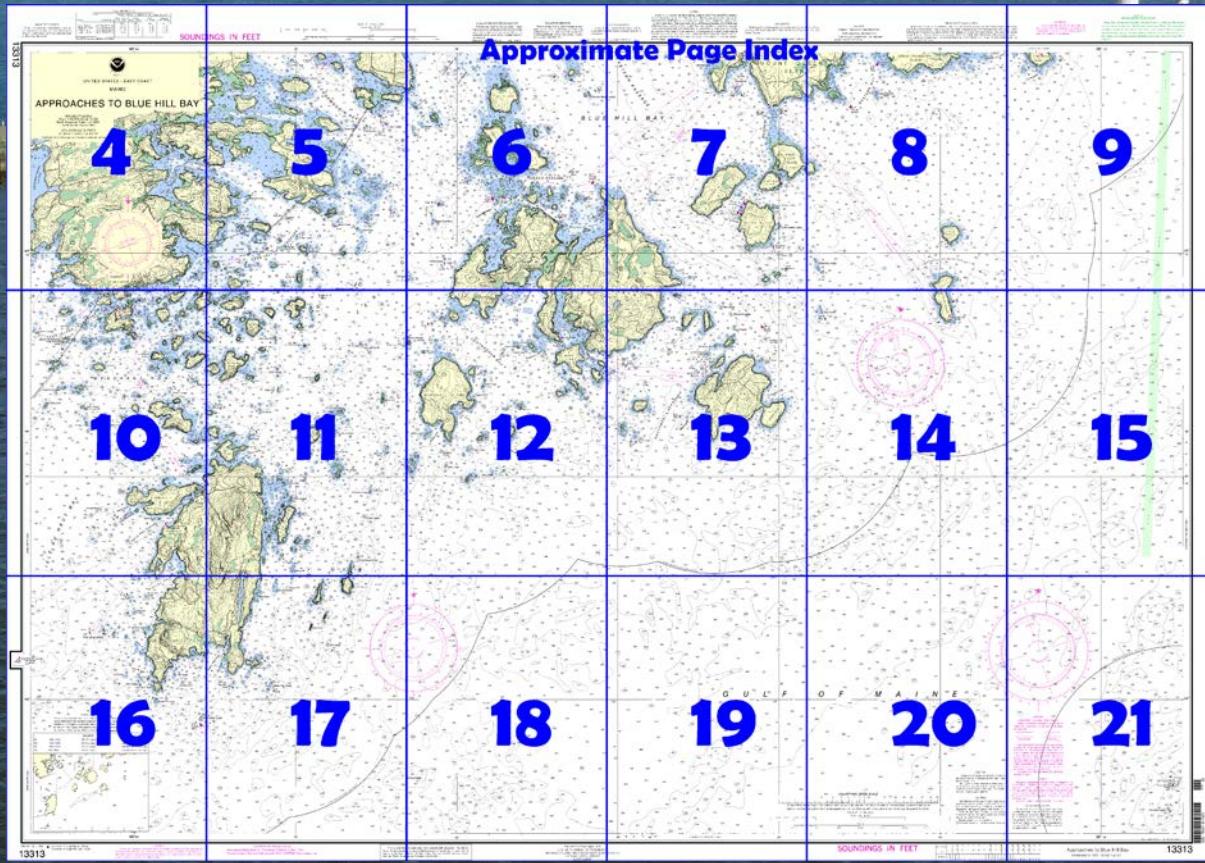


A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters

When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.



- Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart
- Print at home for free
- Convenient size
- Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners
- Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker



Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
888-990-NOAA

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

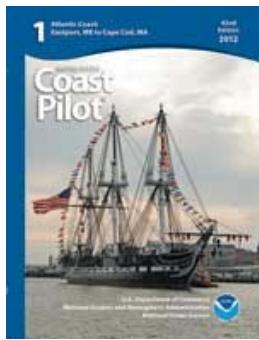
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=133_13.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)
Bass Harbor Bar connects Great Gott Island with **Bass Harbor Head**, the southwestern point of Mount Desert Island. **Bass Harbor Head Light** ($44^{\circ}13'19"N$, $68^{\circ}20'14"W$) is shown from a white tower connected to a dwelling on the head.
In 1992, the buoied channel had a midchannel controlling depth of 14 feet. The channel is on the through route used by vessels drawing 9 feet or less, and is sometimes used by vessels drawing 18 feet proceeding at high water and with a smooth sea.

In heavy weather, breakers can form across the bar. A heavy chop builds up on the bar and off Long Ledge, 1.6 miles eastward, with the wind

contrary to tidal current, which might beset small craft and open boats. Of the many islands off the entrance to Blue Hill Bay, those southward of Bass Harbor Bar and Casco Passage, and westward from Duck Islands to Swans and Marshall Islands, are discussed in this chapter. The islands in this area are in general wooded and have few conspicuous marks. The only ones having settlements are Swans, Long, and Great Gott Islands. The area is very broken and rocky, with numerous bare and submerged ledges, many of them unmarked. The through route by way of Casco Passage and Bass Harbor Bar is used by many vessels, except that vessels unable to cross the bar pass south of Placentia Island and between Black and Little Gott Islands. The passages through the islands southward are seldom used except by local fishermen and yachtsmen and are described later in this chapter.

Great Duck Island, about 5 miles south of Great Cranberry Island, is the most southeasterly of the islands off Blue Hill Bay. The island is partly wooded, and from a distance eastward or westward appears as two islands. There are a small white house and a private landing strip on the northern slope of the island.

Great Duck Island Light ($44^{\circ}08.5'N$, $68^{\circ}14.7'W$), 67 feet above the water, is shown from a 42-foot white cylindrical tower on the south end of the island; a sound signal is at the light. The light is partially obscured by trees from about 143° to $206^{\circ}30'$.

Little Duck Island, 0.7 mile northward of Great Duck Island, is partly wooded and has no distinguishing marks.

The Drums, a dangerous ledge 2.5 miles west of Great Duck Island and 2 miles northeastward of Long Island, is awash at low water. A bell buoy is southeast of the ledge. The range formed by the western ends of Green and Placentia Islands leads well westward of this ledge.

Horseshoe Ledge, 1 mile north of The Drums, is awash at low water and marked on its southeast end by a buoy.

Green Islands, 4 miles west-northwest of Great Duck Island Light and 0.7 mile southward of Black Island, are two rocky islets with grass on top.

Black Island, 4.5 miles northwestward of Great Duck Island Light, is 157 feet high and wooded. Three ledges are off the east side of the island: **Inner Dawes Ledge**, the northernmost off the northeast side of the island, is bare at high water; **Outer Dawes Ledge**, about 0.4 mile to the southward, is awash at high water; and **Grindstone Ledge**, about 0.4 mile farther southward, uncovers about 5 feet and is marked by a buoy. An unmarked shoal with a clear depth of 11 feet is about 500 yards southeastward of the buoy. **Little Black Island**, off the southwest side of Black Island, is wooded in the center. An aquiculture farm is on the northwest side of Black Island. Mariners are advised to use caution when navigating in the vicinity.

Placentia Island, 0.4 mile northwest of Black Island, is 135 feet high and wooded except on its eastern end, which is grassy. Two houses are visible on the slope of the hill on the northeastern extremity. A buoy marks the shoal extending off the northeast end of the island.

Little Gott Island and **Great Gott Island**, 0.4 and 1 mile northeastward of Black Island, are mostly wooded. **Gotts Island** is a small town on the west side of Great Gott Island. The approach to the town is via the passage between Little Gott and Great Gott Islands, which can be entered from southward at low water. A bar, bare at low water, obstructs the passage at the northwest end. The current between the islands is reported to be strong, flooding northwestward and ebbing southeastward. The houses are the most prominent marks in this vicinity. There are no wharves.

U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center
24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies

RCC Boston

Commander

1st CG District (617) 223-8555
Boston, MA

Table of Selected Chart Notes

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

Mercator Projection

Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 44°06'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

୧୩୩

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
Bass Harbor	(44°14'N/68°21'W)	0.8	10.3	0.4
Mackerel Cove	(44°10'N/68°26'W)	10.9	10.4	0.4
Occanville	(44°12'N/68°30'W)	1.0	10.5	0.4
Head Harbor	(44°01'N/68°37'W)	9.9	9.4	0.3

Dashes (- -) indicate datum cannot be determined; datum values are available for tide stations. Real-time water levels, tidal predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov>.

SOUNDINGS IN FEET



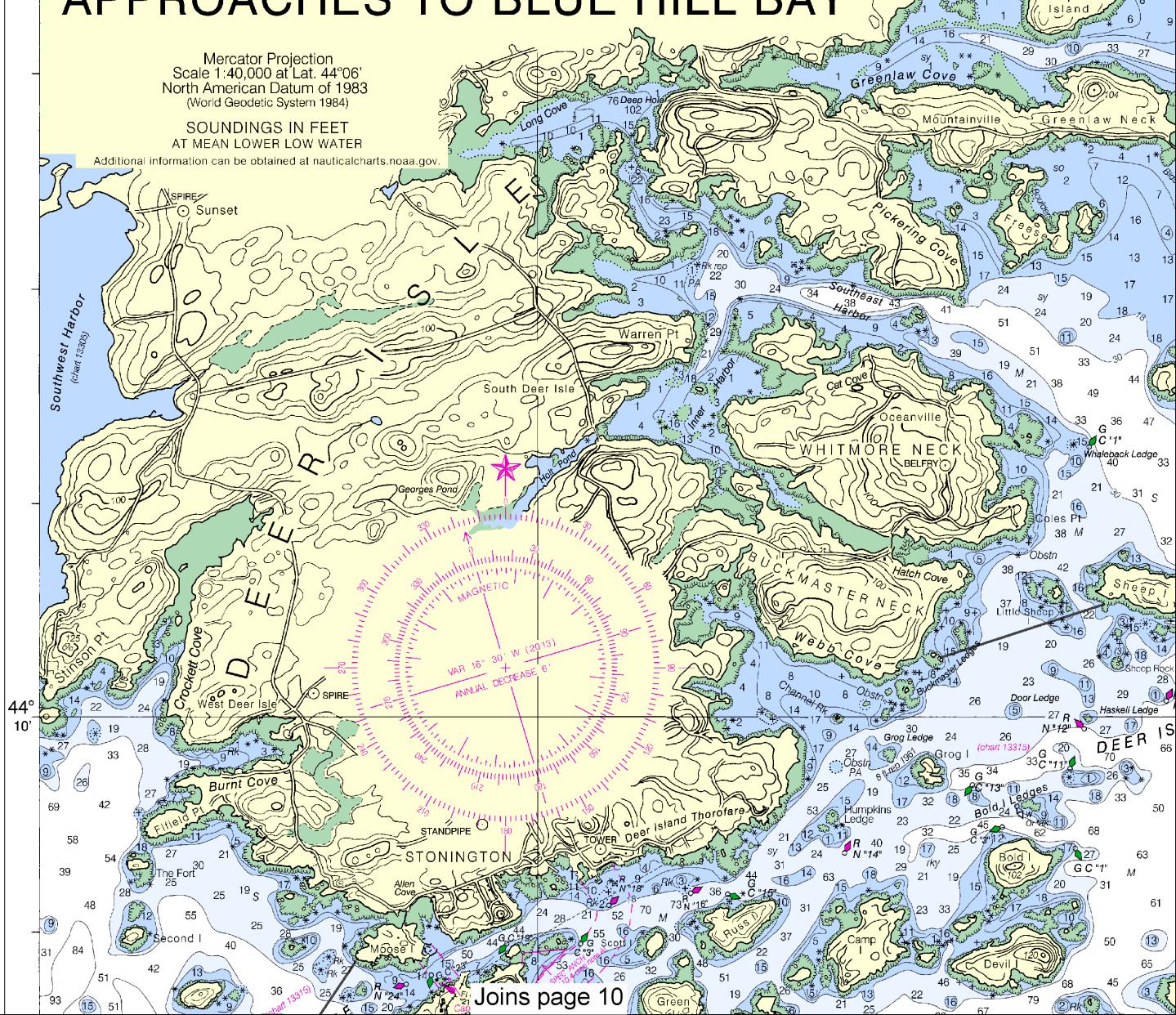
THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807
UNITED STATES - EAST COAST
MAINE

APPROACHES TO BLUE HILL BAY

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 44°06'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

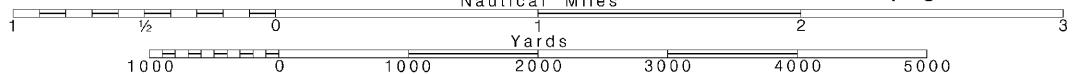


Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

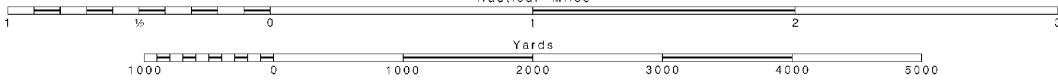
Printed at reduced scale.

~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

See Note on page 5.

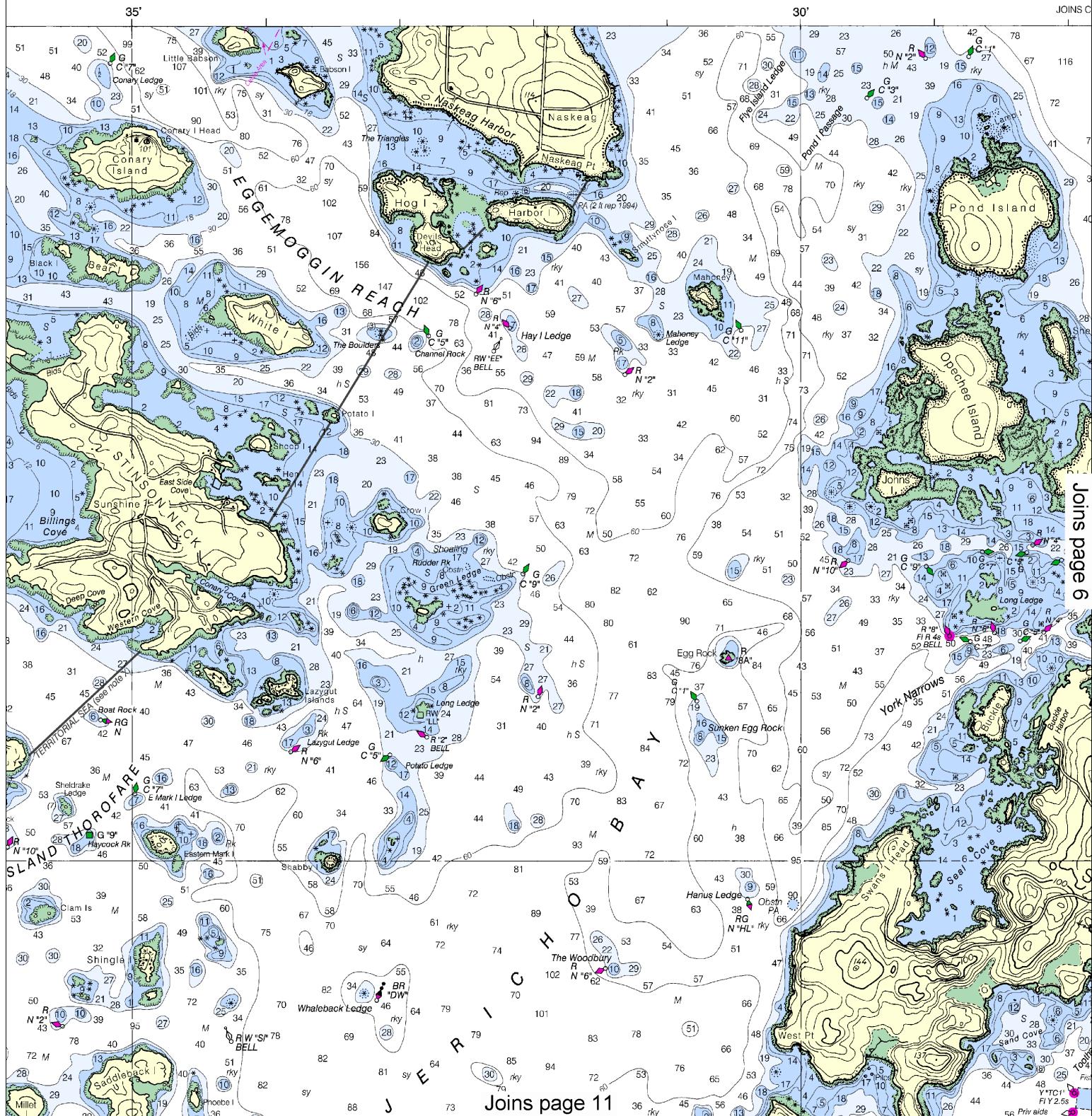


SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles



NOAA VHF-FM WEATHER BROADCASTS

The National Weather Service station listed below provides continuous marine weather broadcasts. The range of reception is variable, but for most stations is usually 20 to 40 miles from the antenna site.
Ellsworth, ME KEC-93 162.400 MHz



Joins page 11

5

This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:53333. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles



NOAA VHF-FM WEATHER BROADCASTS

The National Weather Service station listed below provides continuous marine weather broadcasts. The range of reception is variable, but for most stations is usually 20 to 40 miles from the antenna site.
Ellsworth, ME KEC-93 162.400 MHz

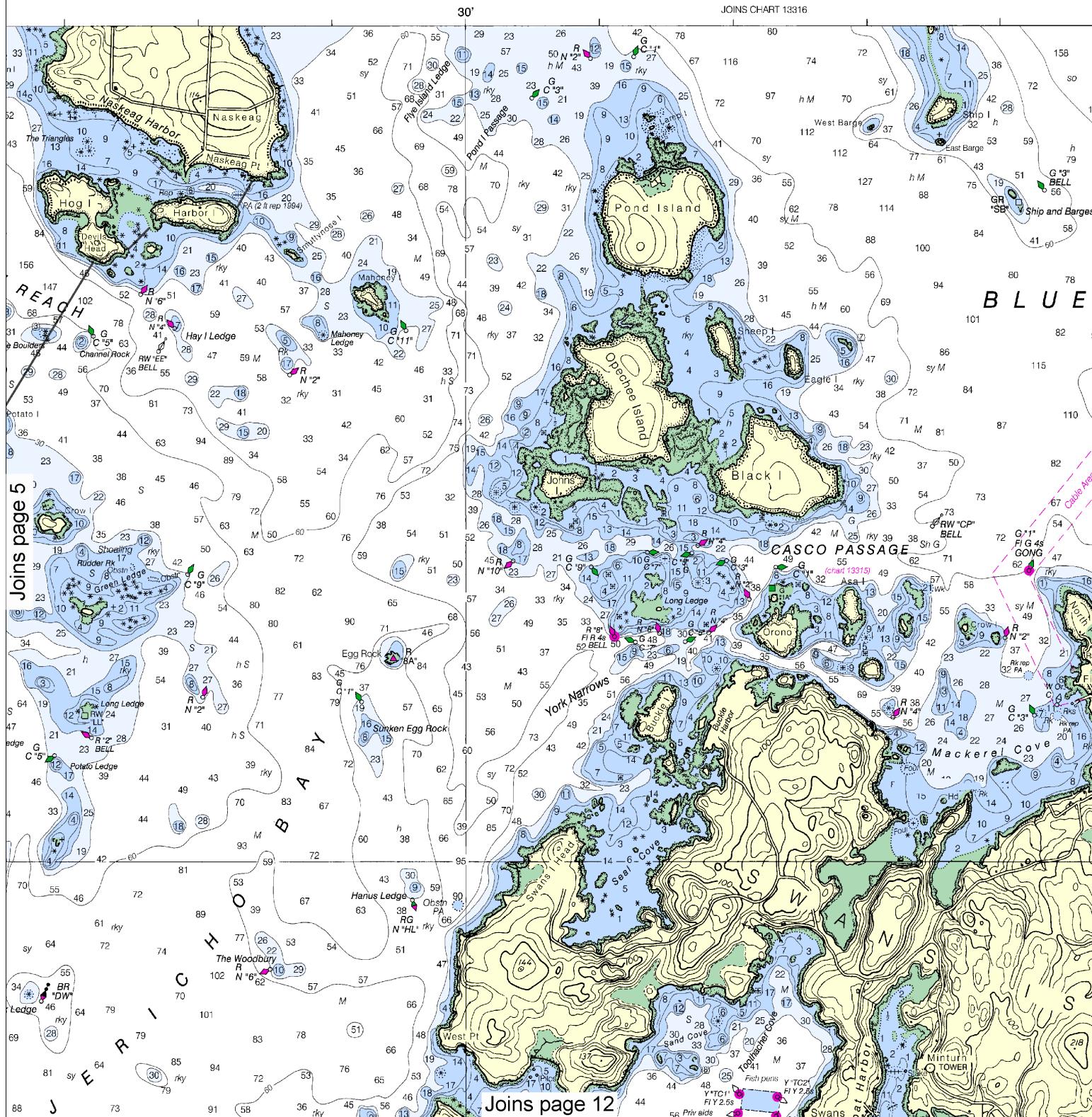
POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

Heights in fms

Consult U.S. supplement for navigation.

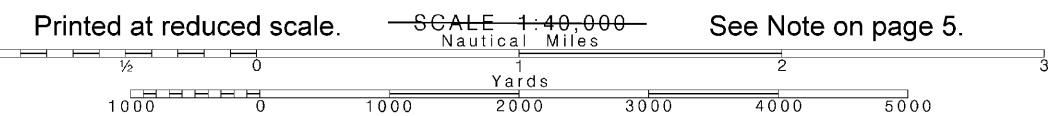
Formerly C&GS 308, 1st Ed



6

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.



SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

NOTE X

HEIGHTS
feet above Mean High Water.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION
U.S. Coast Guard Light List
Information concerning aids

NOTE X
Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24 nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

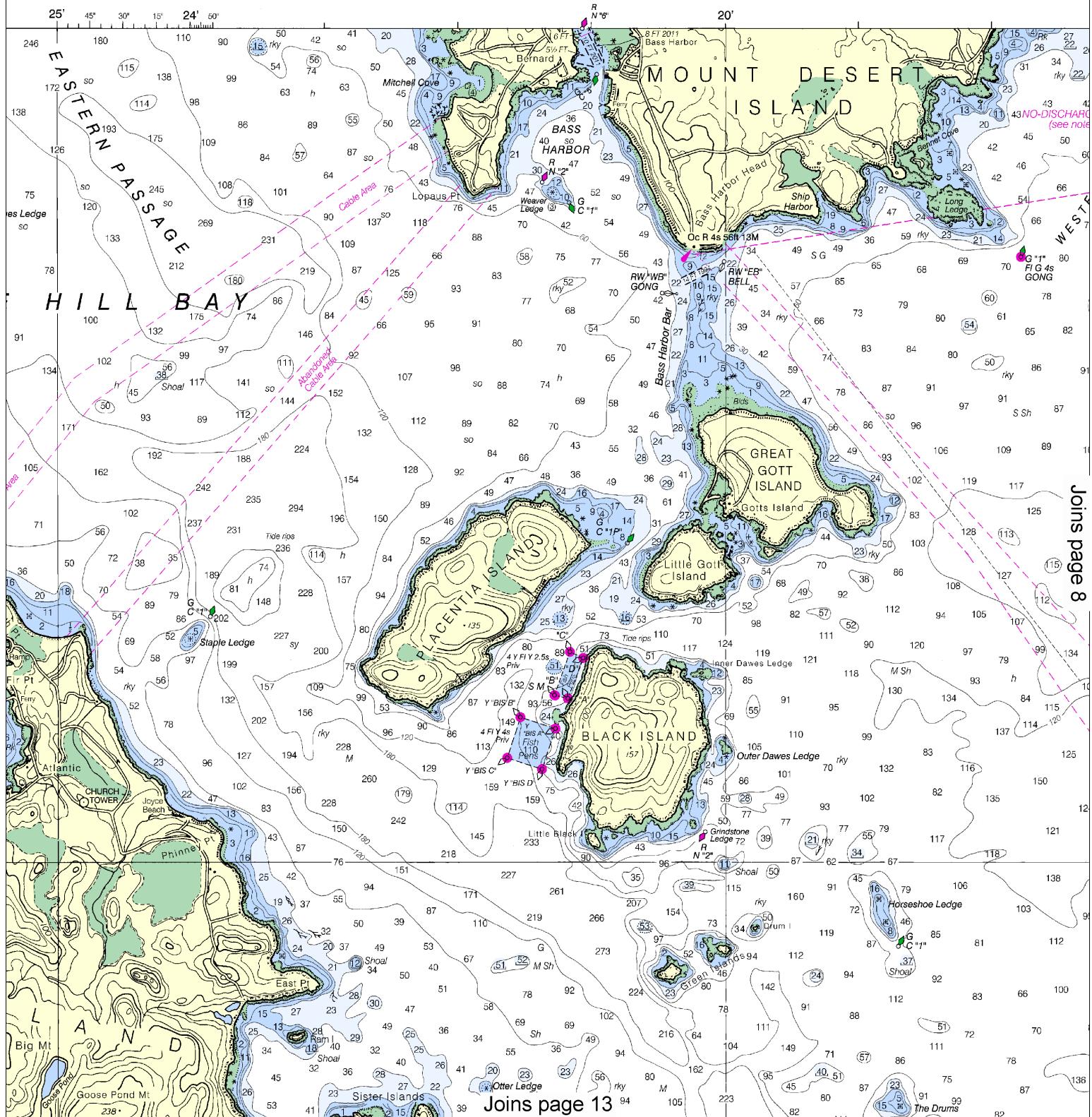
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 1 for important supplemental information.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, and U.S. Coast Guard.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

CAUTION
Limitations on the use
of aids to marine navigation by
U.S. Coast Guard Light
Geospatial-Intelligence Agency
Radio direction-finder beacons
broadcasting stations are
should be used with caution.
Station positions are shown
① (Accurate location) ② (Ap-



This BookletChart has been updated through: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0613 2/5/2013,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0713 2/16/2013,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 1112 11/30/2012.

NOTE X

rial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, see Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the limit as it continues to depict the jurisdictional 1 nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in full fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the 1 nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile were established by Presidential Proclamation, Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 1 for important supplemental information.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, and U.S. Coast Guard.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

CAUTION

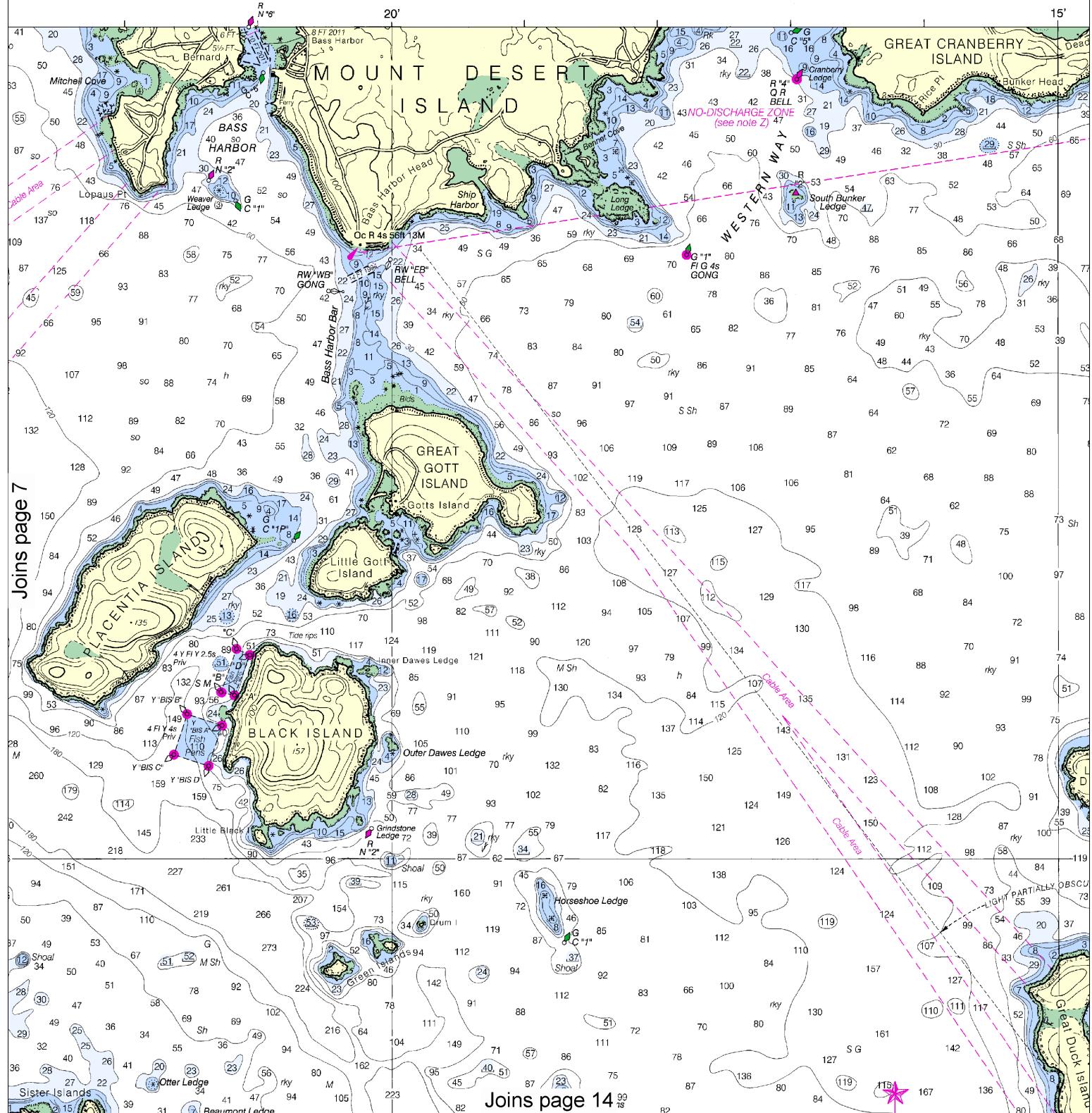
Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:
Ⓐ (Accurate location) Ⓣ (Approximate location)

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix and critical corrections. Charts are produced about Print-on-Demand charts or contact OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART or hit

Joins page 7



Joins page 14

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

8

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

ix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New or their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent contact NOAA at <http://ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/ids/inquiry.aspx>, or <http://www.oceangraphix.com>.

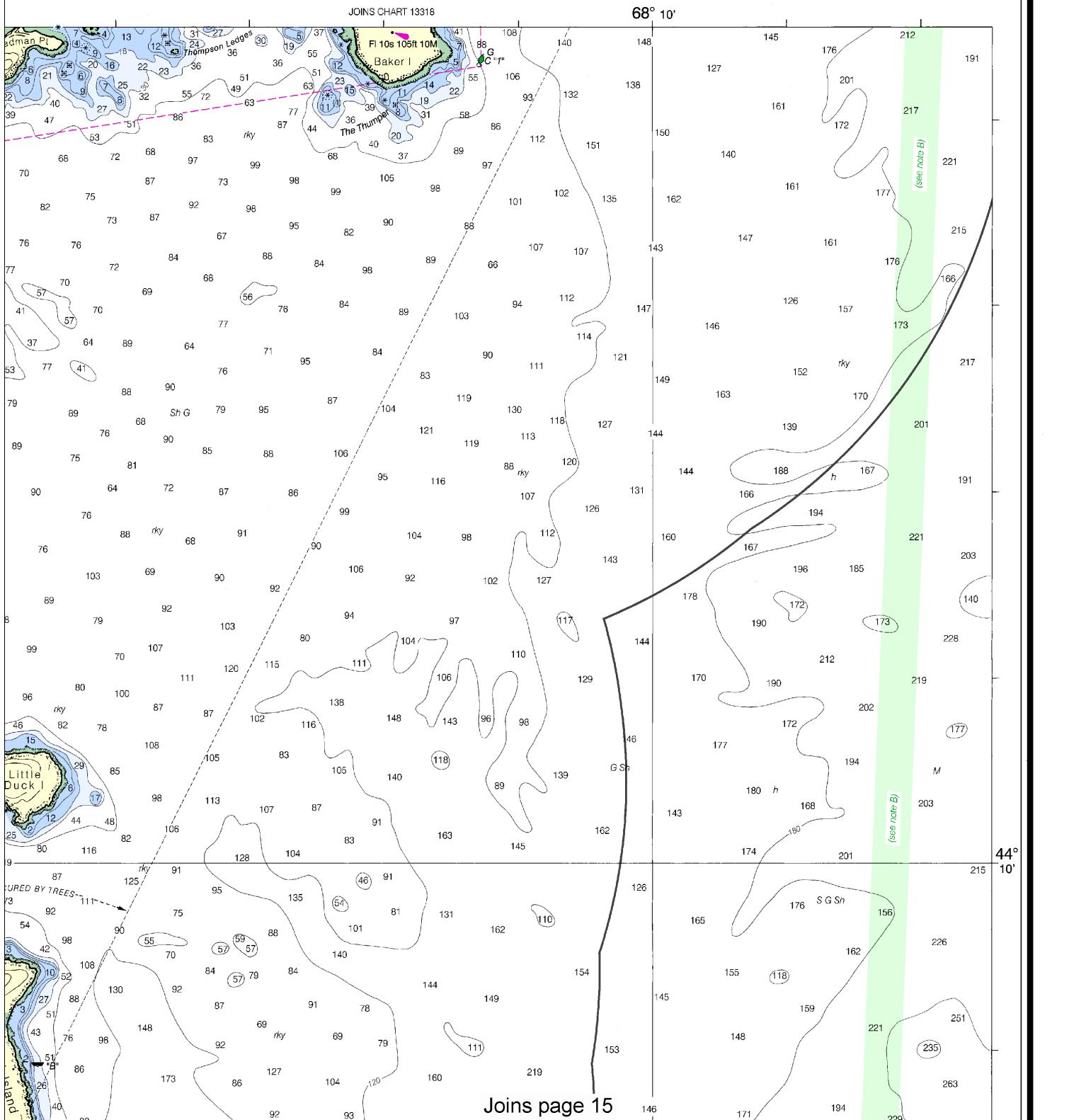
CAUTION

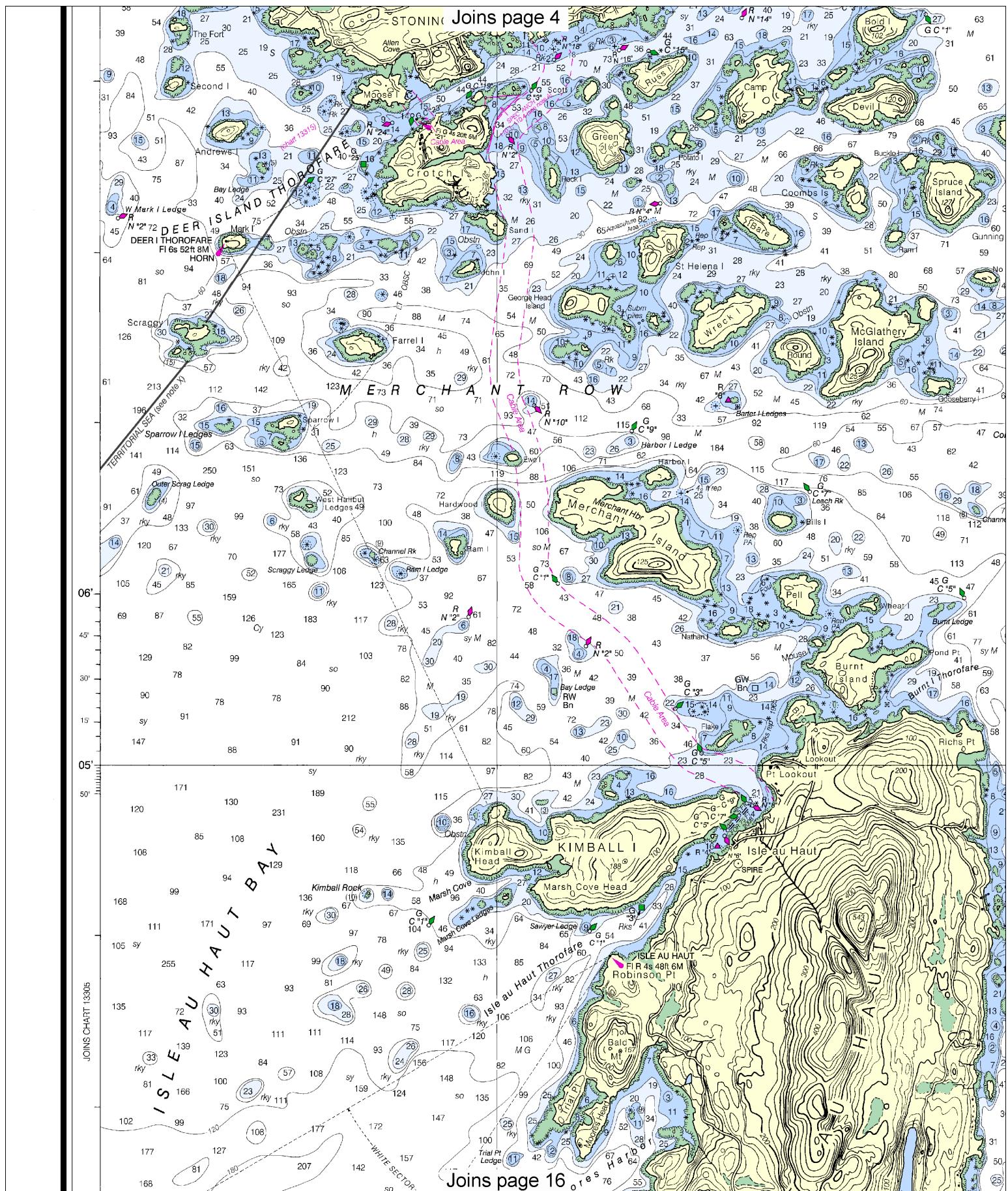
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Notice to Mariners.

During some winter months or when endangered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

NOTE B
RECOMMENDED VESSEL ROUTE

Deep draft vessels entering and departing Frenchman Bay and Bar Harbor are requested to remain within the Recommended Vessel Route. Two-way traffic is possible within all parts of the green-lined areas. Other vessels, while not excluded, should exercise caution in these areas and monitor VHF channel 16 or 13 for information concerning vessels transiting these areas. See U.S. Coast Pilot 1, Chapter 6.





10

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

~~SCALE 1:40,000~~
Nautical Miles

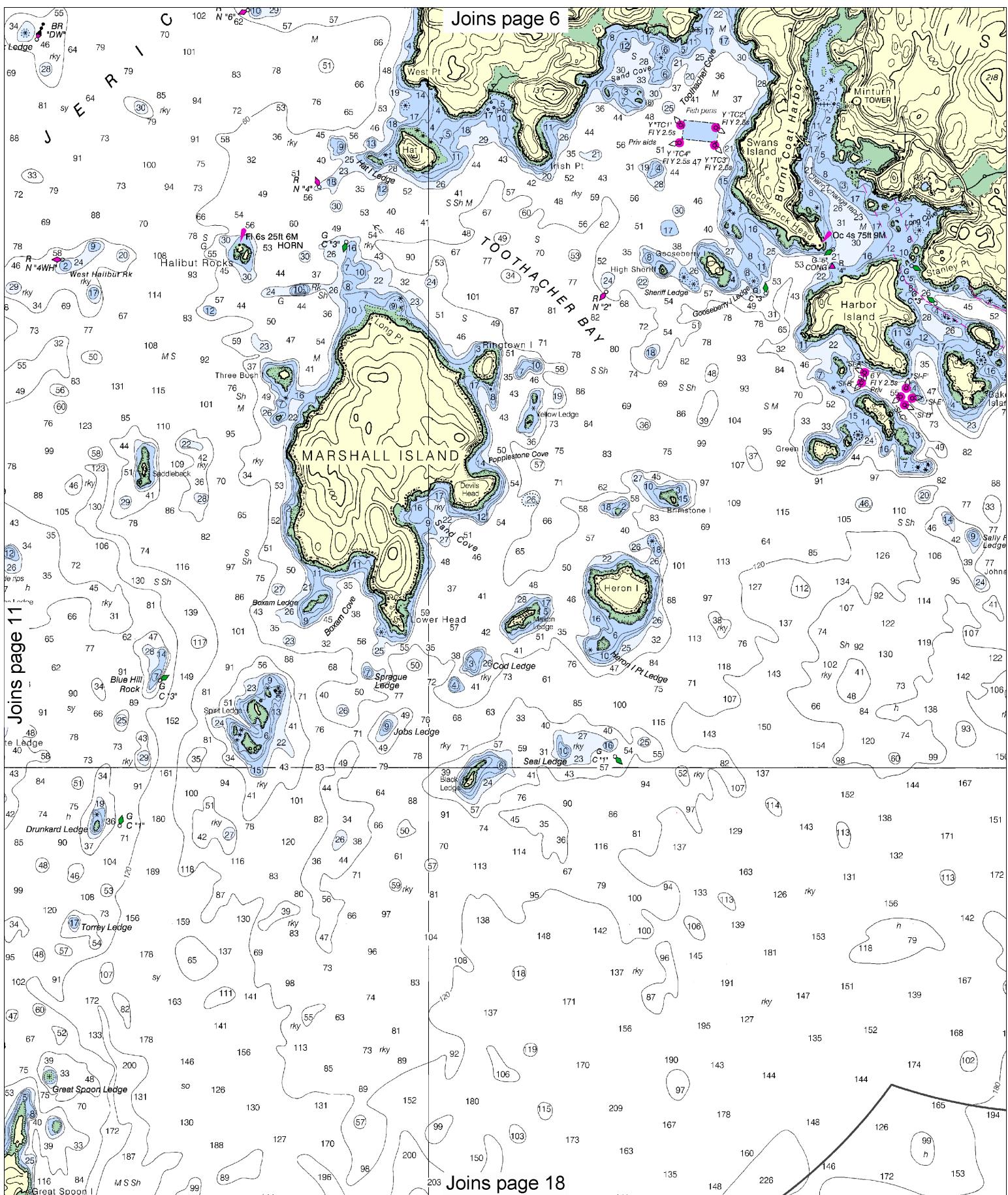
See Note on page 5.



Joins page 5

Joins page 12

↳ Joins page 17

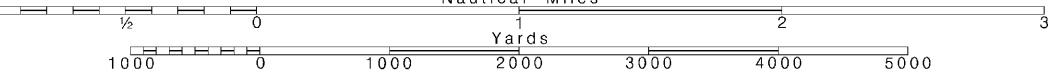


12

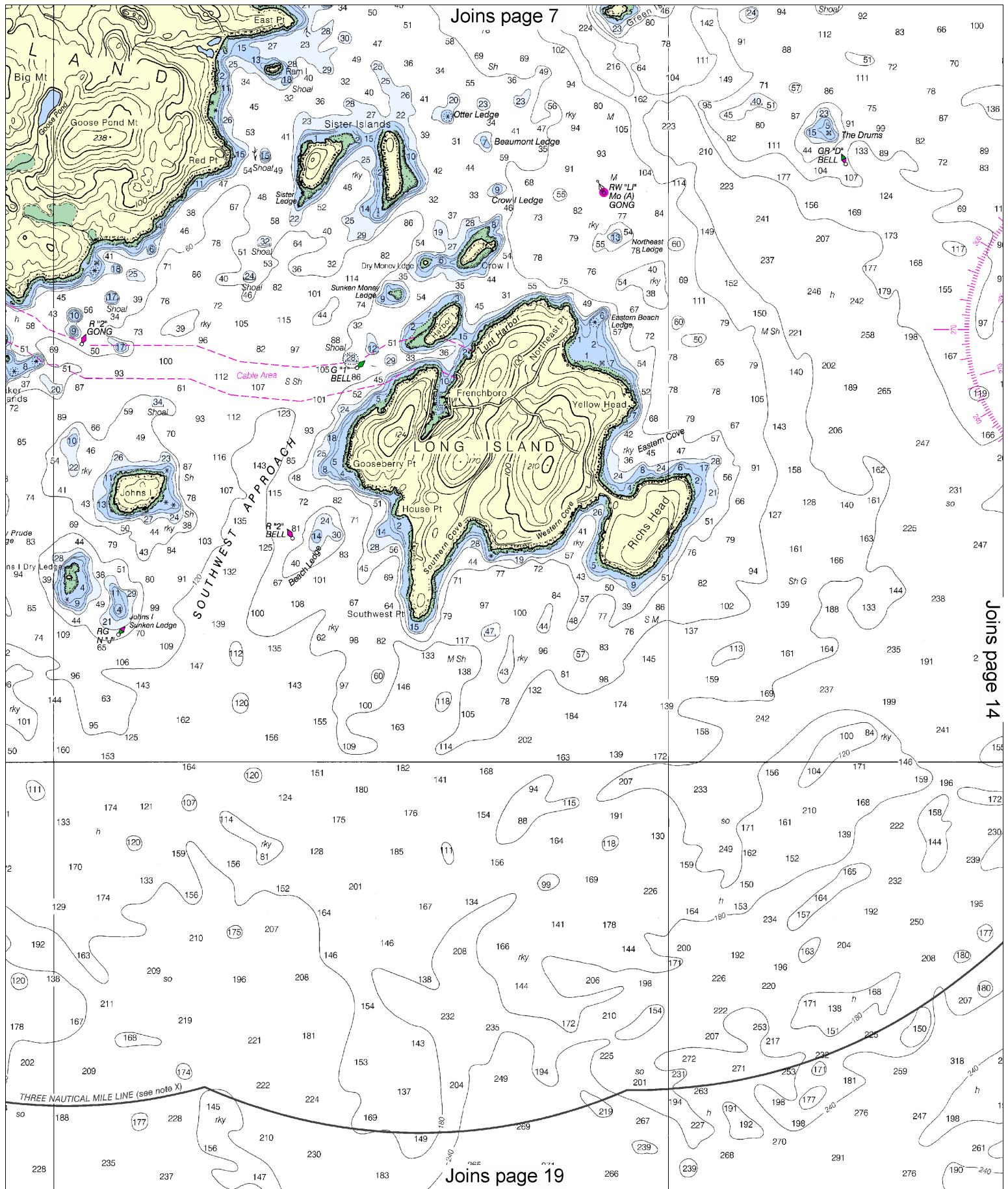
Note: Chart grid
lines are aligned
with true north.

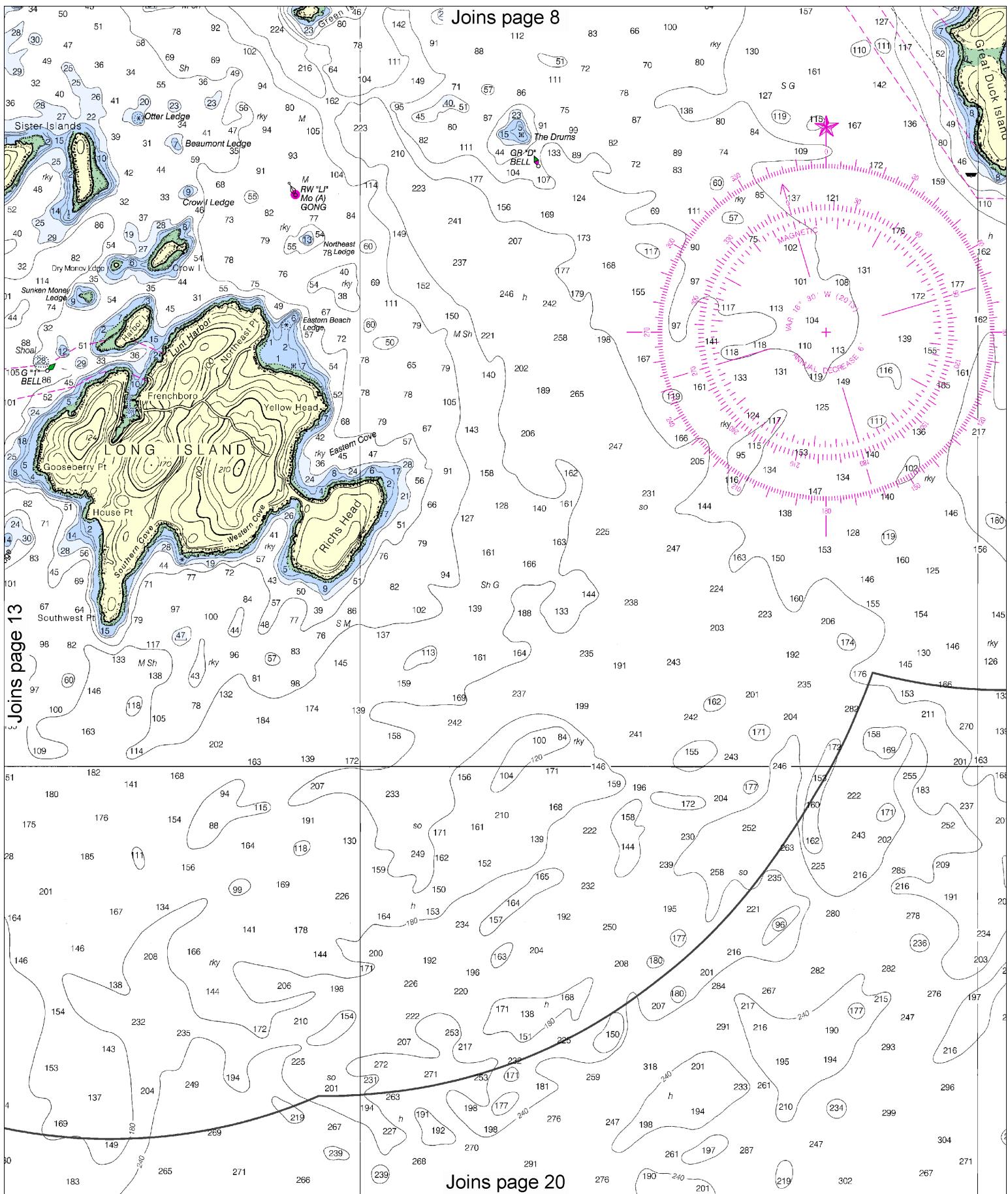
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles



Joins page 7





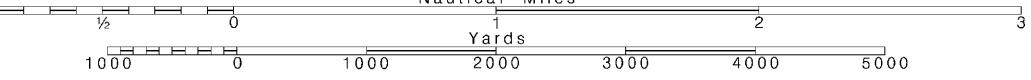
14

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

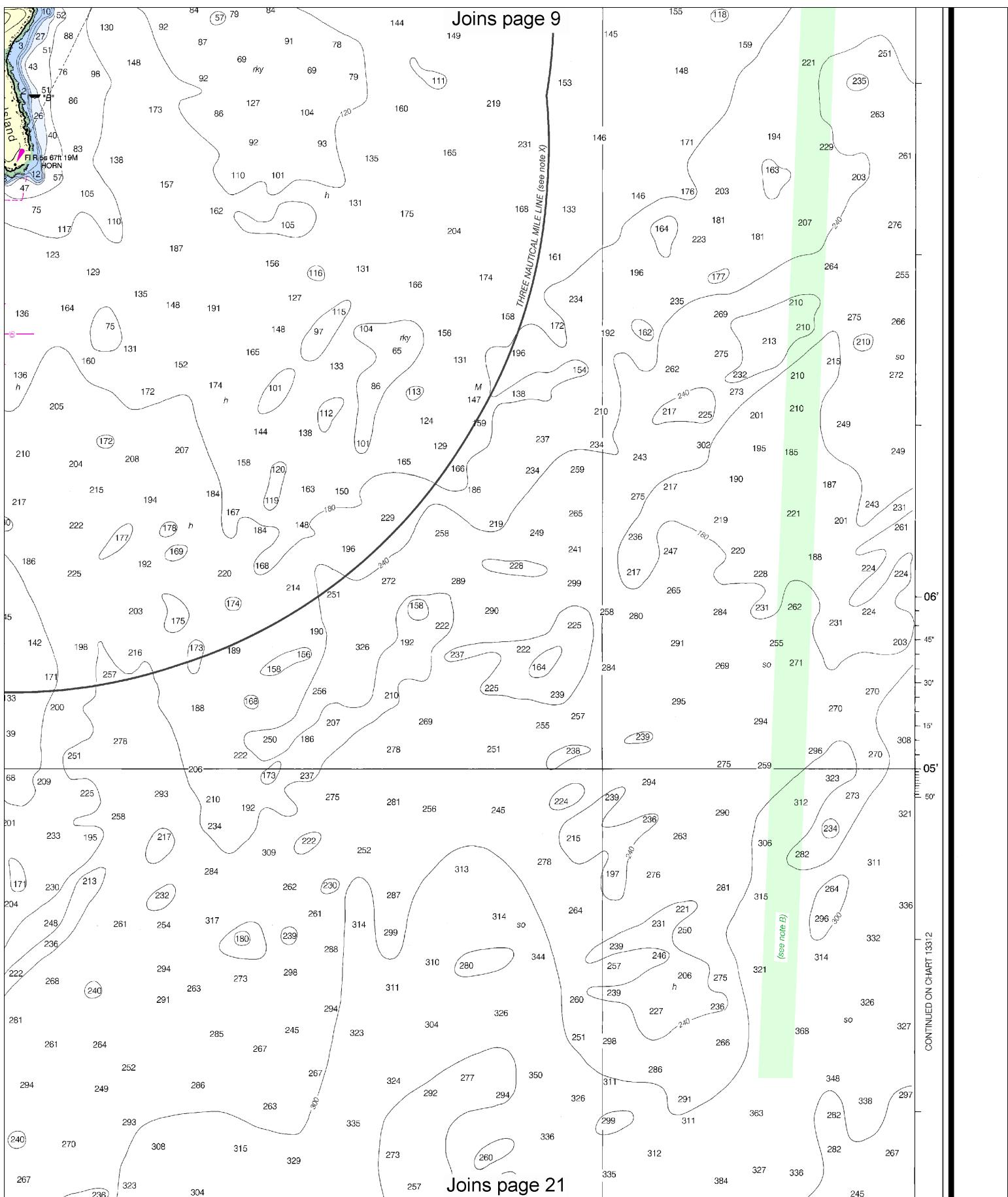
Printed at reduced scale.

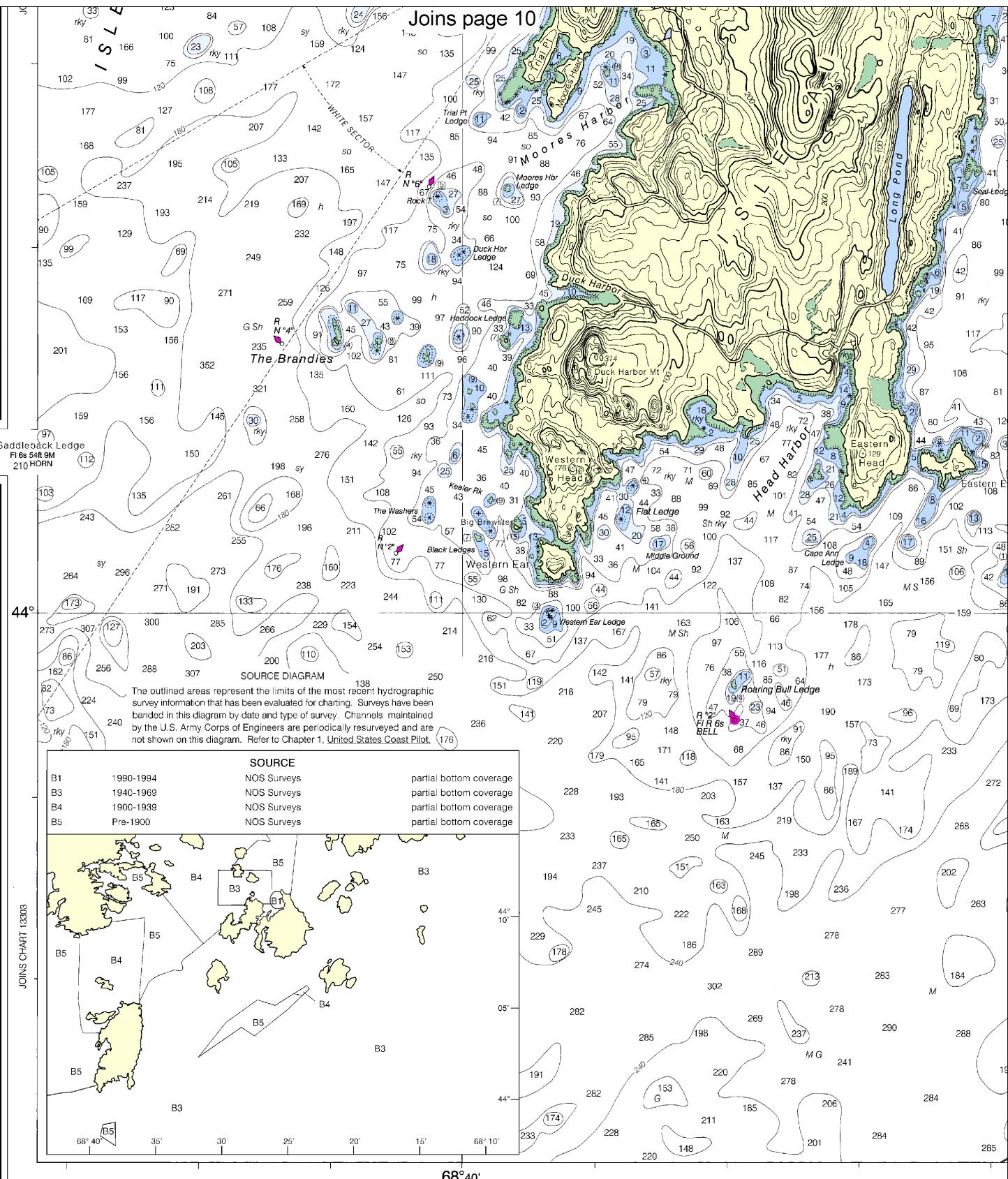
SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



Joins page 9





21st Ed., Feb. / 13 ■ Corrected through NM Feb. 9/13
Corrected through LNM Jan. 22/13

13313

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at

COLREGS, 8

International Regulations for Preventing Collision at Sea

The entire area of this chart falls sea

16

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

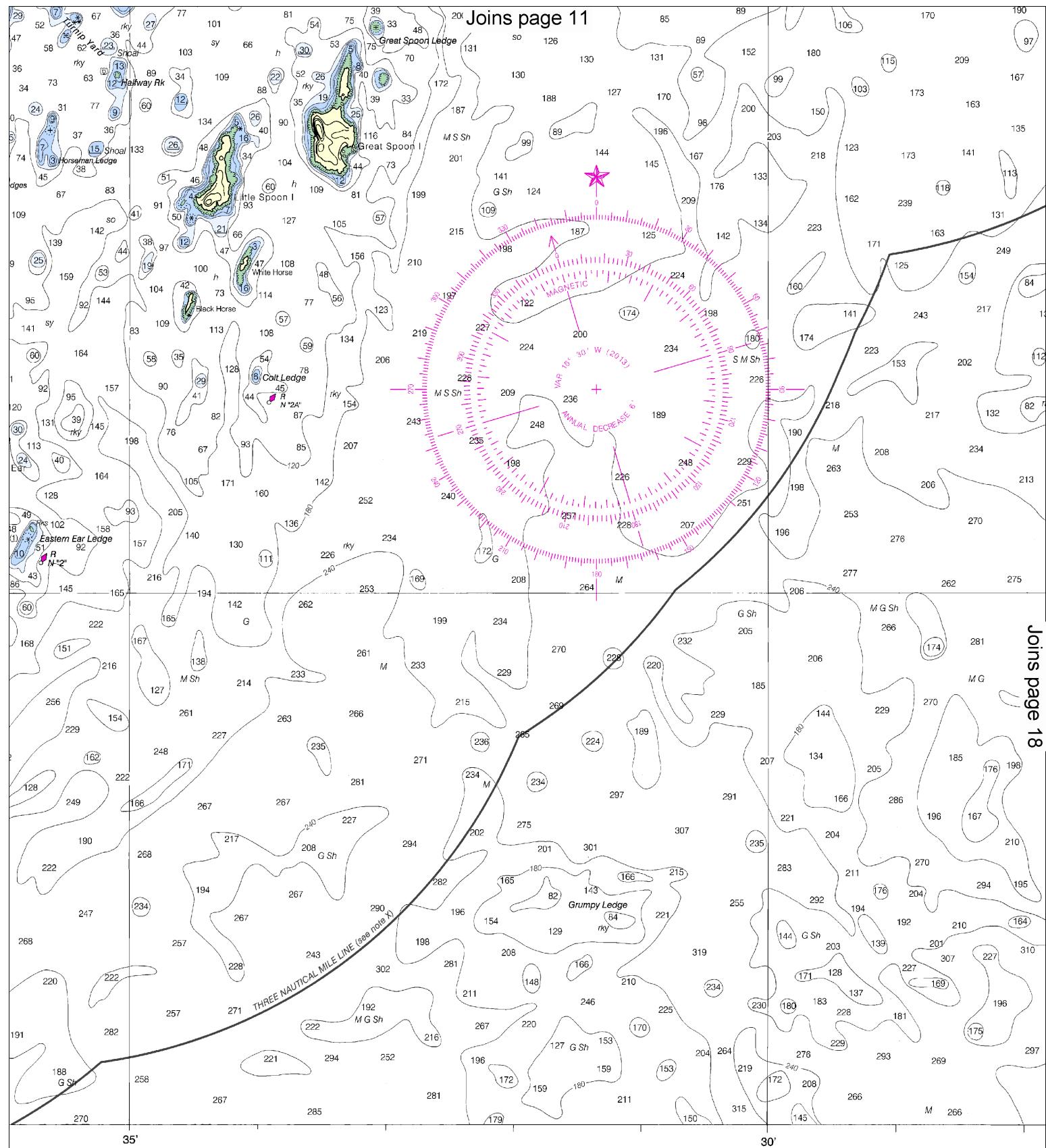
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

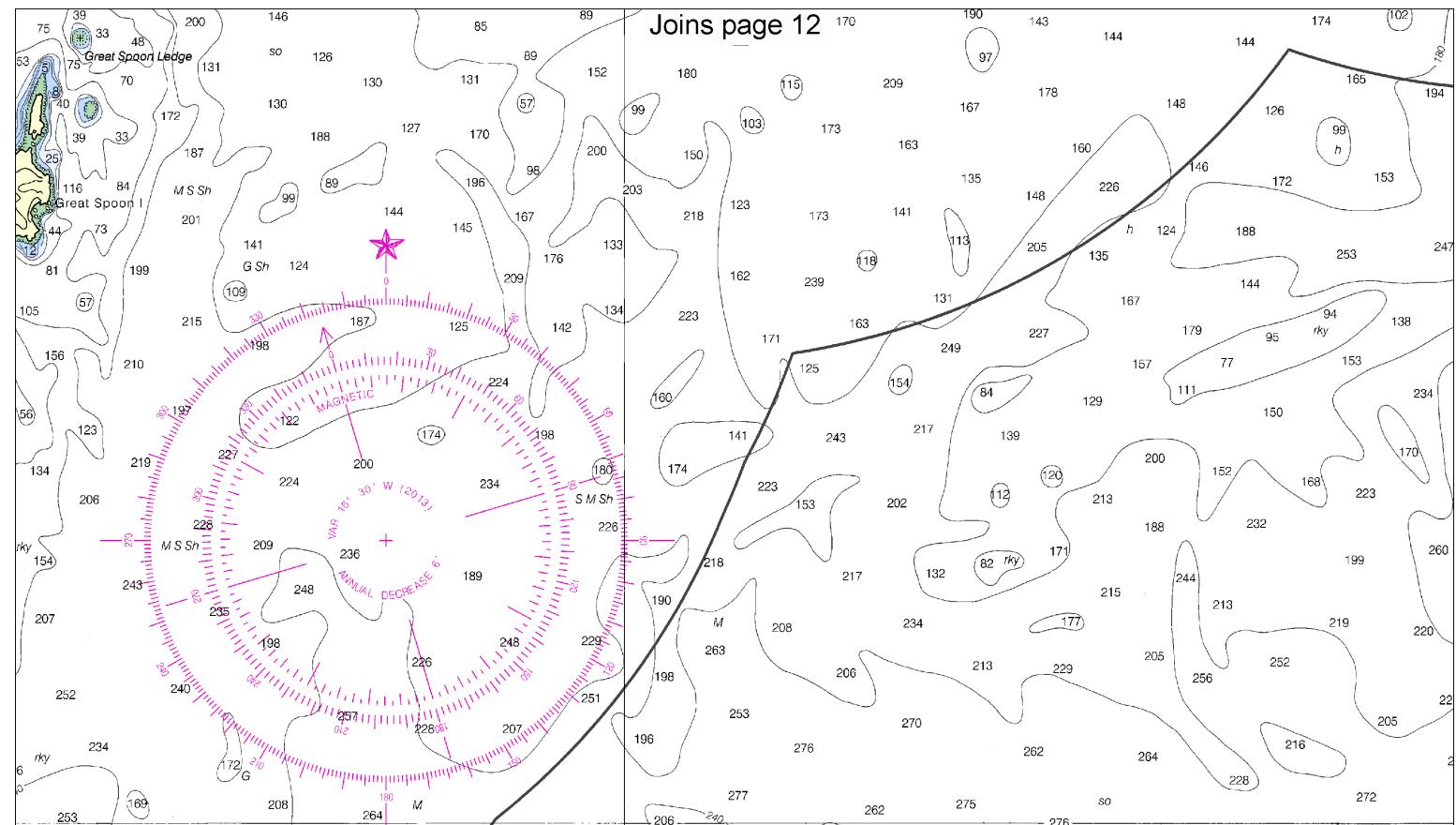
See Note on page 5.



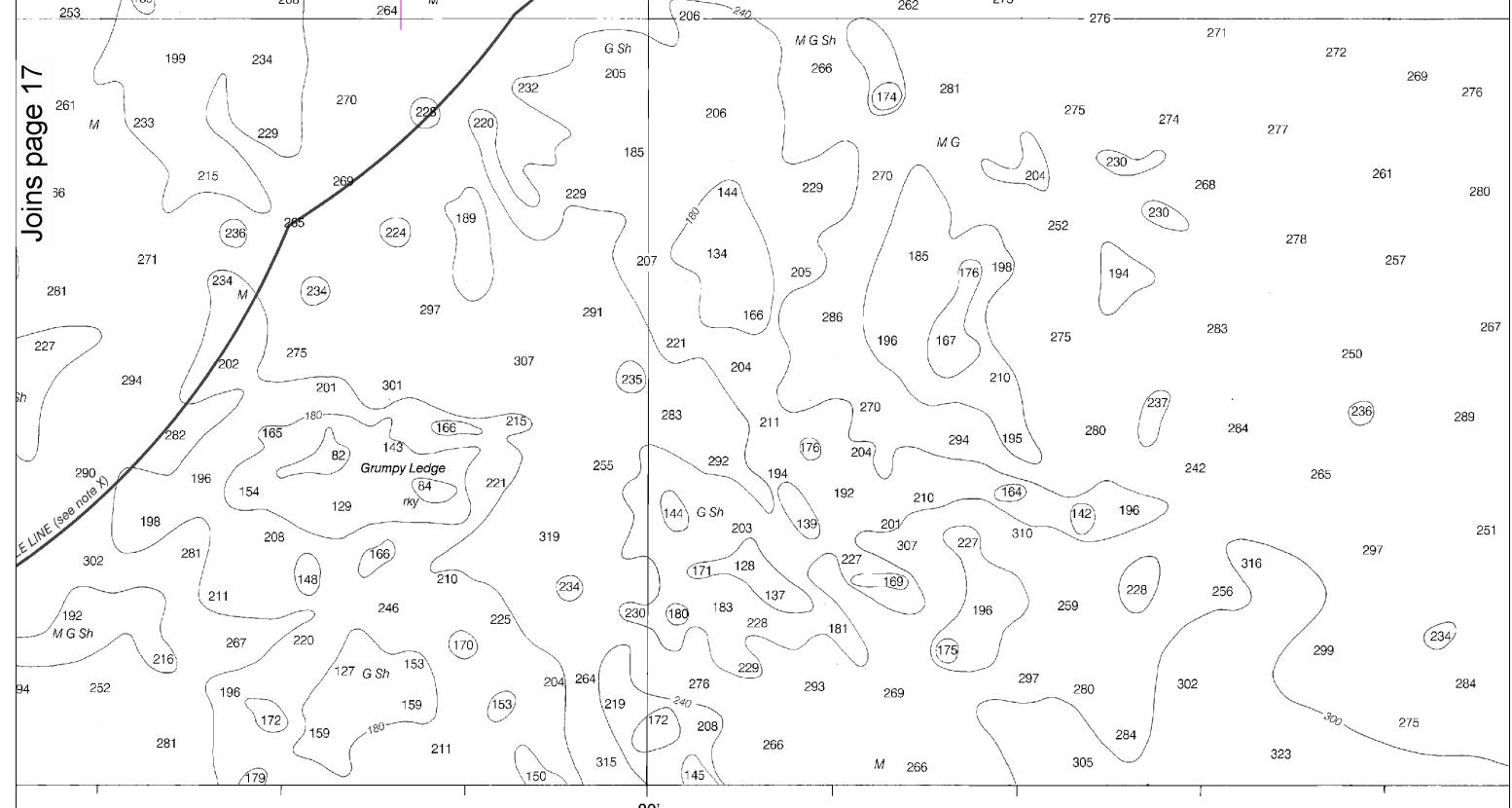
Joins page 11



Joins page 12



Joins page 17



This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

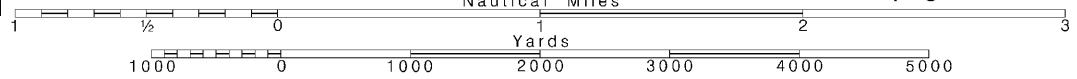
18

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

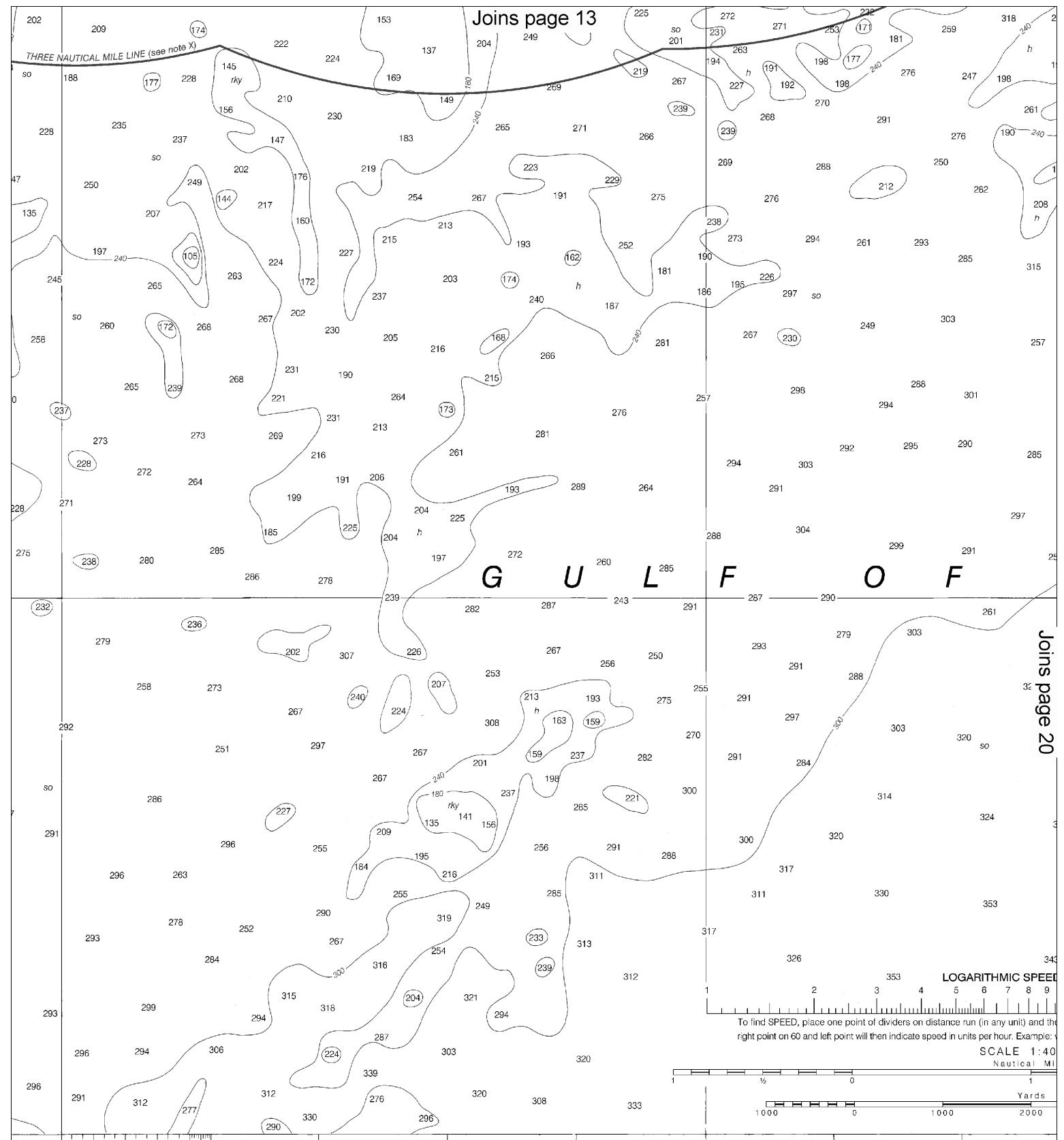
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



Joins page 13



E
N
I
S
T
R
A
T
I
O
N

SOUNDI

19

Prints page 14

Joins page 14

Joins page 19

G U L F O F M A I N

LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE

To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place right point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16 knots.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

1 ½ 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 15 20 25 30 40 50 60

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

Yards

CONTINUED ON CHART 13312

30'

15'

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

FATHOMS
FEET
METERS

20

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

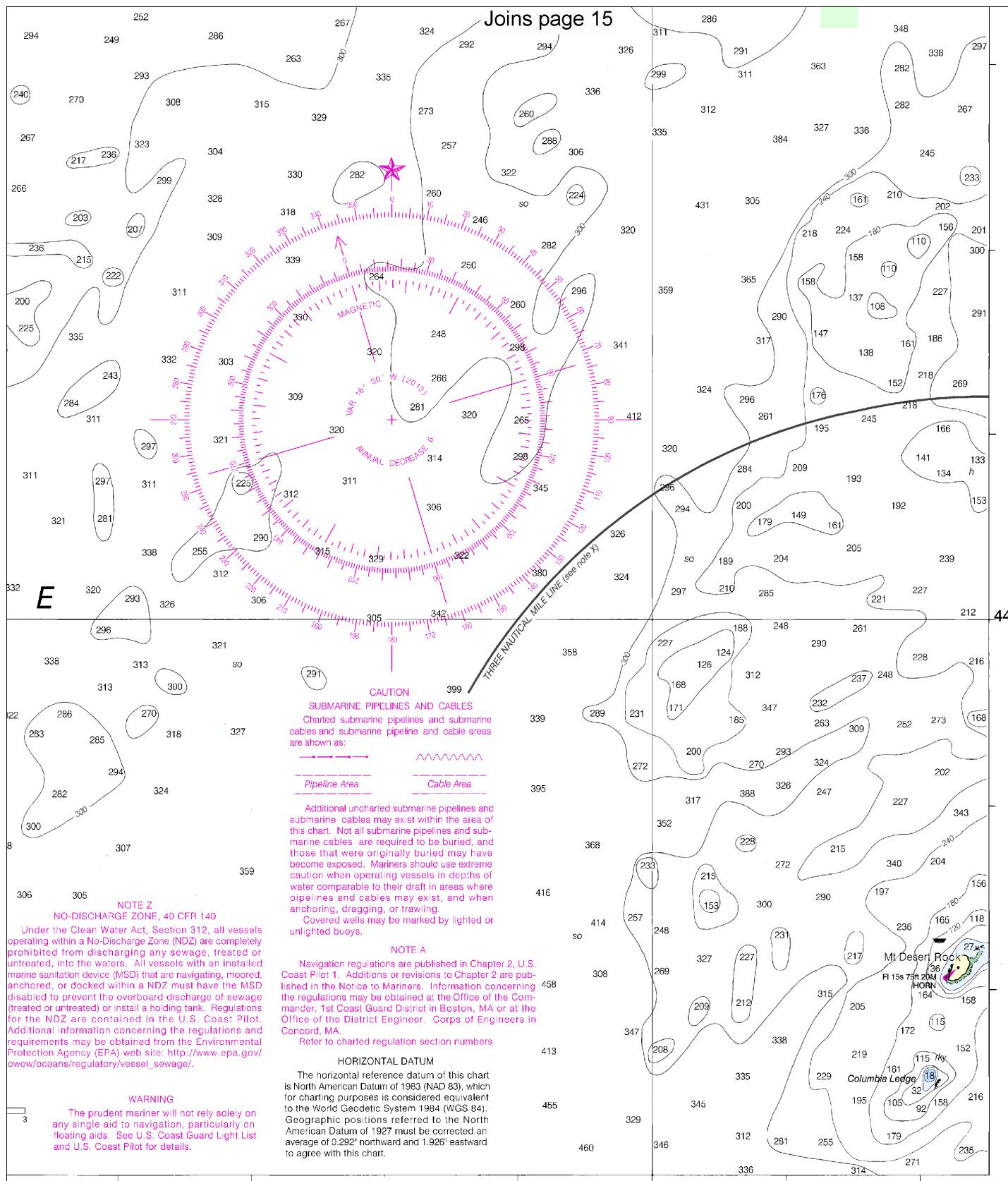
Printed at reduced scale.

~~SCALE 1:40,000~~
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

1

10

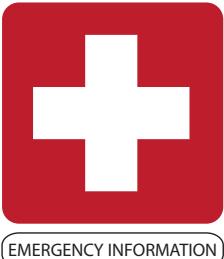


	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
6	12	16	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

ED. NO. 21

NSN 7642014010474

21



EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other

vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

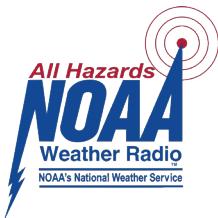
Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Getting and Giving Help — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!



NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/>

Quick References

Nautical chart related products and information	— http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov
Online chart viewer	— http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/NOAACharterViewer.html
Report a chart discrepancy	— http://ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx
Chart and chart related inquiries and comments	— http://ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs
Chart updates (LNM and NM corrections)	— http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html
Coast Pilot online	— http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm
Tides and Currents	— http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov
Marine Forecasts	— http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm
National Data Buoy Center	— http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/
NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions	— http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/
National Weather Service	— http://www.weather.gov/
National Hurricane Center	— http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/
Pacific Tsunami Warning Center	— http://ptwc.weather.gov/
Contact Us	— http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm



For the latest news from Coast Survey, follow @nauticalcharts



This Booklet chart has been designed for duplex printing (printed on front and back of one sheet). If a duplex option is not available on your printer, you may print each sheet and arrange them back-to-back to allow for the proper layout when viewing.

NOAA's Office of Coast Survey



The Nation's Chartmaker